FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 24, 1854. [NO. 1925.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

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Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 24.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Carbonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t2Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.
MITCHELL'S
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
253 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa* and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 7. 85*6

State of North Carolina.
Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Trial Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

March 13, 1854. 80*6t

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General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
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ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Summer Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which were selected with MUCH CARE, and will be sold on accommodating terms EXCLUSIVELY AT WHOLESALE.

All orders will be filled with care and warranted to give satisfaction.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m

Argus and Carolinian copy.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
April 15, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 15th May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

88*tm] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

STRAYED

FROM the undersigned, about the 25th March, a Bay Horse, seven or eight years old, medium size, showing marks of the harness, particularly on the back. He is probably in the upper part of Cumberland or in Moore County. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to me at this place.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

April 17, 1854. 88-3t

COTTON YARNS.

A LARGE LOT SUPERIOR BRANDS, for sale at lowest Factory prices. H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1854.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.
LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

CHARLESTON, April 13.

I had no time to write yesterday any of the incidents which marked the proceedings of the Convention. Those most worthy of note,—I ought to say altogether worthy of note,—were speeches on the subject of a rail road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, Albert Pike of Arkansas, the Hon. Jas. C. Jones, Ex-Governor and present U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and Lieut. Maury of the U. S. Navy. These addresses afforded a rich treat to the immense audience.

Gen Coombs, who in personal appearance is a fine specimen of a manly Kentuckian, and in the social circle is a man of infinite humor, delivered a rambling speech, touching on all subjects, not altogether forgetting the Pacific rail road, but much more about other things. It greatly amused, whilst often presenting facts and arguments in support of the great measure which he advocated, and of his favorite mode of accomplishing it, which is, by voluntary action of the Southern people themselves.

Mr. Pike, who is a very able Lawyer of Arkansas, was a distinguished officer in the late war with Mexico, and is withal a Poet, is a curious looking character. He is about 6 feet high, very stout, his large face, and head, and shoulders, covered with hair which does not appear to have been trimmed for a year. His mouth is so effectually concealed that I did not see any appearance of such an orifice during the whole hour of his speech. With all this, his manner is quiet and not graceful. The reader can imagine whether any thing good could have been looked for from such a character. Yet how completely did appearances deceive in this case. I have rarely heard so powerful a speech on any occasion. His plan for building the Pacific rail road is that the States of the South, with the aid of the immense grant of land by Texas, should build it by State subscriptions.

I have set out three or four times to-day to give a full account for Monday's Observer of the speeches of yesterday and the proceedings of to-day. But I have been as often interrupted, and must give it up. For after the present mail, nothing that I can write will reach Fayetteville in time for Monday's paper.

I will only add, that as yesterday's speeches were great and so exhilerating, to-day's, speeches and proceedings both, have been generally nauseating. Generally speaking, *this* has been a day of small things, and of wrangling about constitutional powers to improve rivers and harbors, and to get Cuba. I felt very much inclined to abandon the Convention, from disgust, as many others have done from weariness.

There was one good thing to-day that I must not omit. A ranting Virginia Locofoco named Wallace, a member of the Legislature from Petersburg, I believe, delivered a furious tirade against begging Congress for help to improve Rivers and Harbors; though he incidentally stated that he would like to have an expedition sent to Peru to get guano for the improvement of the worn-out lands of Virginia. Gov. Jones of Tenn. said he would like to ask Mr. W. two questions: Did he admit the right of Congress to improve harbors? *I do not*, thundered forth the pompous F. F. V. Then upon what principle, asked Gov. Jones, can he contend that Congress has the right to send an expedition after Guano? This was a floorer, and the F. F. V. was dumb. The effect may be imagined.

But I have not another moment.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

I find it exceedingly difficult to snatch a moment for writing. The sittings of the Convention, which I attend regularly, occupy the day from 9 till 3; and then a dinner at some hospitable board, and evening parties, consume the remainder of the day. Even invitations to breakfast are resorted to by the hospitable Charlestonians. I have never been in any place where so great attention has been shown to the members of a public body like this. The Ball on Wednesday night was a magnificent affair, and probably from one to two thousand persons attended it, the gentlemen being by far the more numerous, though there were many lovely flowers of the softer sex. At the Dinner there were 750 persons seated, and I learned that it cost $4,500. This may give some idea of the liberal scale on which all things were done. An excursion on the harbor, in three large steamers chartered for the purpose, splendid fire works, and a Regatta, were among the means resorted to to amuse and gratify the City's guests. Every thing is said to have passed off pleasantly at all these entertainments.

At the Dinner some admirable speeches were delivered, by Senators Dawson and Jones, Gov. Manning, Col. John Preston, Mr. Pike, Gen. Coombs, and others. The toast in honor of North Carolina was responded to by Dr. Gibbon of Charlotte, whom I had not the pleasure of hearing, as he spoke in a different room from that in which I was seated. Occasion also called out Gen. Young of Charlotte, whose off-hand eloquent speech delighted his friends of the North Carolina delegation especially, and even touched the sympathies of old Virginia so decidedly, that one of her sons came bounding *across* two of the tables to shake hands with the General. The reader must not infer that he was inspired by anything but the "flow of soul."

The debates in Convention for the past three days have been *occasionally* able and interesting. But most of the time has been occupied by shallow pated orators, determined to make an exhibition of *themselves*. Among these a Georgian named Tift was the most troublesome. Nothing could be done without his having a hand in it; and I do not think that he has spoken less than fifty times. He is the author of a scheme for preserving the rights of the Southern States, which was so stupid that the Convention refused to have it printed in the Journals, though he made a beseeching appeal to get it there. Mr. Pike was decidedly the lion of the Convention. He spoke but seldom, though he would have been gladly listened to on all subjects. Mr. MacFarland of Richmond, Va., another clear headed gentleman, seldom spoke, but always with ability. Mr. Lyons of the same city, made quite a figure in the debates. Col. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee, one of the most conceited and pompous specimens of humanity, was almost as much of a bore as Tift. He is the same Polk who had a fight in the House of Representatives with his colleague Mr. Cullum, and has since been U. S. Charge to Naples, where he distinguished himself, as here at Charleston, by keeping up *steam* to the high pressure point. Lieut. Maury, of the Navy, who has won such an enviable distinction throughout the world, spoke very frequently as Chairman of the General Committee, having to explain and enforce its recommendations. He is neither eloquent, nor graceful, nor fluent, but he always spoke to the point and sensibly. Ex-Gov. Clay of Alabama spoke frequently.

The above were the leading members of the Convention, though there were many other speakers of less note. Only three of the N. C. Delegates spoke, and briefly—Dr Gibbon of Charlotte, Mr. Van Bokkelin of Wilmington, and Gen. Winslow of Fayetteville.

As to the resolutions adopted, I much doubt whether a single one of them will be followed up by *action*. We are a great people for speechifying and resolving.

The principal subject was the Pacific Rail Road. The resolutions declare that this should commence at some point on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, connecting itself with the various similar improvements made and contemplated in the Atlantic States, and concentrating at some point in Texas on or near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude—then to the Rio Grande, on the western border of Texas, by the route designated by that State at the last session of her Legislature, chartering the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Rail Road, and thence to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California.

To provide for the construction of the road, an organization of the fourteen Southern States was recommended, a charter to be passed by one of them (say Virginia,) each to subscribe not less than two millions of dollars, to be aided by subscriptions from cities, rail road companies and individuals.

The road is expected to be 1400 miles long—800 through Arkansas and Texas, 300 through New Mexico, and 300 through Mexico. Texas and Arkansas have already granted the right of way and about ten millions of acres of land. This land is said by some to be of value sufficient to build the whole road; but Mr. Pike, speaking from personal knowledge, described it as being generally very poor. The estimated cost of the road is from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. The Southern route is the shortest, most level, and has a great advantage in climate over its Northern rivals. Should it ever be completed, the trade and travel of the Eastern world, to the United States and to Europe, might be expected to pass over it. At the Mississippi it would be connected with rail roads to all parts of the United States. Our State would doubtless unhesitatingly extend a road into Tennessee, there to unite with roads already built and building, to the common point. Beaufort would thus be in a straight line of the route to Memphis and California.

This is a grand enterprize, and no time ought to be lost in beginning and completing it. As was remarked in Convention, there are 2000 miles of rail roads built in the United States every year: Why should not these 1400 miles be built in ten years? It would undoubtedly be done by the North if that section had the same advantages of route as we have.

On this subject an interesting debate took place about the Gadsden Treaty; it being asserted that the opposition to that Treaty in the Senate arose from the fact that it secured to the South not only additional slave territory, but the right of way for this Southern road. Mr. Gadsden, who was a member of the Convention, said that he had been directed to secure such territory as would afford that right of way, and he had done it. He said that Mr. Bartlett, U. S. Commissioner for running the boundary line under the Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo, had been instructed by Mr. Seward so to run it, if possible, as to *exclude* us from this route. This was a remarkable declaration, and I know not upon what authority it is founded, or how Mr. Seward could have had any agency in giving Mr. Bartlett instructions. Under the judicious advice of Gov. Dawson, who cannot be too much praised for the admirable manner in which he presided, and for the good sense which pervaded all he said and did during the Convention, the resolution recommending the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty was withdrawn—Gov. Dawson declaring that the matter was safe in the hands of the Southern Senators, so far as they could control it.

A warm debate arose on a resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of improving rivers and harbors. A large majority was in favor of it; but, as it was strenuously objected to as involving a question of party politics, it was finally withdrawn. So also, and for the same reason, was a resolution, originally adopted, afterwards reconsidered and rejected, recommending the granting of alternate sections of the public lands to the States in which they lie, for building rail roads. A viva voce on this resolution showed about an equal number for and against it. A vote by States was then demanded, and the new States, which were less numerously represented, carried it by a vote of 11 to 3—the negatives being N. Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Afterwards, Maryland and Tennessee, which seemed to have voted without a proper understanding of the subject, changed their votes. This still left 9 to 5; but a spirit of compromise and unanimity finally prevailed and it was rejected.

Resolutions in favor of direct trade with Europe, and of the establishment of lines of mail steamers from the South to Europe, and to the Amazon, were unanimously adopted. They recommend to the Southern States to allow bounties or drawbacks on goods directly imported.

A resolution calling on Congress to reduce the duty on rail road iron was adopted, a proposition in favor of abolishing the duty having been rejected.

A Resolution in favor of Southern manufactures and mining operations was adopted.

A resolution recommending treaties with foreign governments for the admission of their respective products at equal and reduced rates of duty, was much discussed, and finally adopted. It is not likely to have any effect, since such a course would take from the House of Representatives all revenue or taxing power, and vest it in the President and Senate, the Treaty-making power.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the Southern States to have Geological Surveys, agricultural exhibitions, and institute fairs, as prominent means of developing the resources of the South.

The Convention finally adjourned on this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, to meet at New Orleans on the 2d Monday in January next.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.—We learn that Sam'l H. Christian, Esq. of Montgomery, is a Whig Candidate for the Senate in the district composed of Moore and Montgomery.

IREDELL COUNTY.—The Editor of the Rowan Whig has been on a visit to Iredell county. He says:

"Dockery will run well in Iredell. The Whigs there will do their duty and pile the majority, as they were accustomed to do in old times, even in the days of the Revolution."

"A WHITE BASIS MAN UP TO THE HUB."—"We are a white basis man up to the Hub," says the Asheville News, the leading Locofoco organ of Western North Carolina and the especial pet of the Standard and its Eastern colaborers.

"The democrats are a unit on State questions" says the Standard; and of course it follows that the Democrats of North Carolina are a unit in favor of the white basis. Preach that doctrine a little longer Messrs. News and Standard, and there will be few Eastern spokes left to support the Western "hub."

But we called attention to this declaration of the Asheville News only to remark upon the consistency of those self-constituted guardians of the South for whom the Whig party was not good enough. The Whigs did not talk "blood and thunder" to the abolitionists as the Asheville News wished them to do. So the Asheville News turned Locofoco and is advocating the white basis; a step beyond anything as yet proposed by the most fanatical abolitionists at the North.

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPT. BRAGG."—We expect to hear this shout from all the Locofoco papers as soon as they know of the nomination of Mr. Bragg for Governor. They will thus endeavor to trade on borrowed capital, by appropriating the glorious deeds of Capt. Bragg to plain Mr. Bragg. We shall not be surprised to learn that some of the party will be persuaded that they are supporting the hero of Buena Vista. Gen. Jackson once said that "those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break."

It is an old proverb, that "Brag is a good name, but Holdfast is a better." The people will *hold-fast* to the better name of Dockery.

We are not a little surprised to learn, that some persons (we know not who,) belonging to the Methodist Church in this place, have manifested some feeling at the notice in our letter from Charleston of the speeches of Messrs. Marshall and Brownlow, Ministers of that denomination. They have imagined, as we learn, that disrespect was intended to that denomination of Christians: though how any one who knows us, or who has read the Observer, could for a moment suppose such a thing, passes our comprehension. We always scrupulously refrain not only from originating, but from even copying, any thing disrespectful to any religious denomination. But the public speeches, in a public assemblage, of two individuals, like those named, are as fair subjects for comment as the conduct of the late Bishop Ives, and we might as well have been charged with intending an insult to our own church when we commented on his conduct.

We are informed that Messrs. Marshall and Brownlow are merely local preachers, and not attached to any Conference, so as to be amenable to its rules, or under its control.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE HARRISS, aged 82 years.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., ROBERDEAU EAUSTICE, son of Lewis H. and Laura P. Pierce, aged fourteen months.

At Westbrooks, Bladen county, on the 15th inst., ANN LITTLETON, daughter of W. L. and S. F. Jones, aged 7 years, 11 months and 14 days.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We have the pleasure to state, that the work of grading the Western Rail Road, from this place to the Deep River Coal Fields, will be commenced *this day*, by Messrs. Jones & Barbee, who have made a sub-contract with Seymour, Risley & Co., for four miles, from the boundary of the town, and who will put the whole force recently employed by them on the Centre Plank Road at once on the work. It is the intention of Messrs. Seymour, Risley & Co. to put the whole line to Deep River under contract by the 1st of May.

The Wilmington Journal is defining at considerable length the position of its party on the land question. The gist of its argument against distribution, as we take the following extract to be, is plausible but not strengthy. It says that the democrats oppose "any plan for taking money out of the people's pockets, by taxation, to return it to their hands in the shape of grants or charities. If the General Government parts with lands and the revenues arising from their sale, it must get back money from some other source to supply the deficiency. The only other source is taxation; the only people upon whom that taxation can be levied, are the very ones to whom the lands have been donated."

Now the General government has been giving the lands to the Western States for some time past, and yet we have never heard of any resort to taxation to make up the deficiency. Why should there be any such deficiency if the lands were given to us?

We deny the whole statement and the documents sustain us. The whole revenue received from the lands for the last fiscal year was only about a million of dollars. But at the endof the year there was a surplus in the Treasury of more than $27,000,000. Suppose the government did not receive a cent from the lands, where would be the necessity of resorting either to taxation or to higher tariffs? Take away the revenue from lands and there was still a surplus in the treasury of more than $26,000,000.

But suppose the government *was* compelled to resort to taxation, either direct or indirect. What then? Nobody would be hurt by it, as can be easily shown. The people who receive the lands would build roads, open harbors and rivers, and thereby increase their wealth, ten, twenty, or an hundred-fold, and of course would be able to pay the taxes, of which the Journal speaks, with far more ease than at present. The taxes would not begin to keep pace with the improvements, as the Journal, which flourishes in a railroad region, ought to know and probably does know.

If its argument against aid by land distribution were a good one, with how much greater force might it be urged against State aid to internal improvements? And yet we think we have known this same Wilmington Journal to favor State aid. And why? Because the building of railroads, though it may cause increased taxation at first, increases the value of property in a much greater ratio, increases population in a still greater proportion, and in these and many other ways, increases the ability of the taxed to meet their dues.

OREGON PEA.—The Spirit of the Age mentions that a gentleman with whom its editor is acquainted planted last year a dollar's worth (a pint) of Oregon Peas, and this season has sold near *two hundred dollars worth*, the yield of his pint.

GEN. DOCKERY IN PASQUOTANK.

In conformity with the brief notice given on Wednesday, General Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, addressed a portion of the citizens of Pasquotank, in the Court House at this place, Friday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock. Owing to the short notice and the extreme anxiety of our Farmers to take advantage of the fine weather, a much smaller audience than we could have wished was present. There were from 100 to 125 in the Court room—different parts of the County being represented. The first speech of General Dockery occupied about one hour. It was a plain, practical and open exposition of his positions on most of the topics now agitating the people of the State, and it evidently made a strong impression on all who heard it. Our townsman, Mr. Martin, replied in a speech of half an hour, and the General rejoined in one of about fifteen minutes. As our readers will find an account of the discussion in another column, we will not make any extended remarks here, simply premising, from the temper displayed by the Democracy after leaving the Court room, that the sledge-hammer blows of the General told with stunning force.—*Old North State.*

Murder.—We learn that a murder was committed in Stokes county, about 3 miles East of Germanton, on Saturday last. It appears that a number of neighbors had assembled at a house raising, among them Reuben Samuel and Reuben Southern; and that after supper, Southern started home, when Samuel followed him, and deliberately struck him on the head with a mallet, breaking his skull. Southern survived till next day, in the morning. Samuel has not as yet been apprehended.

We have heard no cause assigned for the act; both were intoxicated at the time.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the cause of the murder is supposed to be an old grudge existing since 1850.

We have also been furnished with the following personal description of Reuben Samuel:—He is about five feet eight inches high, muscular and stout built, with auburn hair, and light blue eyes, has a ringhole in each ear, and a flesh mark on the back of his neck, or rather between his shoulders, covered with hair, aged about 30 years. It is supposed he has gone to Jones County, Geo. *Salem Press.*

"A Grand Spectacle of Misery."—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in noticing the visit of the Legislature to the charitable institutions of New York on Saturday, states that 6,000 paupers are constantly supported from the city treasury, besides supplies to out door poor, and exclusive of the benefactions administered by the Commissioners of Emigration, at an annual expense of from $300,000 to $400,000. The amount expended in buildings last year for carrying on these mammoth charity institutions, amounted to $520,000.

Gen. Dockery.—Gen. Dockery is in the Eastern part of the State, where he has addressed his fellow citizens at several places. He has *made his mark*, if we may judge of the abuse and ridicule heaped upon him by his opponents. His mode of pronunciation of certain words does not appear to suit the polite and fastidious ears of locofoco editors and their learned correspondents. The Standard, particularly, takes his prouunciation much to heart, and ridicules it immensely.

Now, it is true, General Dockery is a plain farmer, and never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. But he has the advantage of possessing a large stock of *hard sense*, and we doubt not will manage to *make himself understood* by the common people of the country, —if he cannot *talk dictionary* to the satisfaction of these locofoco critics.

Why, bless your souls, gentlemen, we know General Dockery up this way, and know that he will "do to tie to."—*Greensboro' Pat.*

Democracy vs. *Free Suffrage.*—Council Wooten, the man who changed his vote in order to kill free suffrage the first time it was brought up in the Legislature, was lately called to preside at a democratic meeting in Lenoir. Weldon N. Edwards, who killed it the second time, was the Democratic Speaker of the Senate, to which office he was elected by the Democracy with a perfect knowledge of his opposition to the measure. Was he not put into the Chair on purpose to kill the thing?—*Greensboro' Pat.*

Inquest.—Coroner Scott held an inquest over the body of A. J. Amis, on yesterday (Monday.) He was found dead in an alley on Cologne street. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by too free use of alcoholic drinks.

Raleigh Star.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.—Str Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for S J Hinsdale, T J Patrick, P Shemwell, R M Orrell, J H & J Martine, T C Fuller, D E Granthan, W Draughon, West & Wooten, A Johnson & Co, D Murphy, J M A Drake, Lunson & Turner, Hall & Sackett, Beaver Creek Co. W J McConnell, J W Dick, F Fries, W McIntyre, C E Shober, N McLean, J W Murphy, W S Melvin, D & W McLaurin, R McGhaney.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand Gollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 14. 88*3m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Grady & Monk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by them at their old stand. A. J. GRADY,

April 11th, 1854. J. M. MONK.

FURTHER NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up our old business as soon as possible, we now offer for sale at very low prices for cash our entire stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, etc. Persons having claims against the concern will please hand them in, and those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, A. J. GRADY,

J. M. MONK.

Wilmington, April 12, 1854. 88*1m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

Temperance Convention at Lumberton.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday Evening, 29th May next, (being Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court.) Those favorable to the cause will please attend. MANY CITIZENS.

April 15, 1854. 88*3t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED, in large or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

F. A. SERVER & CO,
16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 14, 1854. 82*-6tpd

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 41*tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

UNDER the name and style of PALMER, HOLMES & CO., the undersigned have become Copartners for the distillation of Turpentine in the County of Cumberland.

ROB'T W. PALMER, } Chat...
Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, }
ROB'T C. BELDEN.

March 5, 1854. 86-*3t

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Richmond county, N. C.,—three miles from Buchanan's Mills, and within three miles of a Turpentine Distillery. The Land is well timbered, and well adapted for cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase will call upon Thomas Pate, near the premises.

WILLIAM H. BALEY.

April 5, 1854. 86*8tpd

SPEECH OF MR. PIKE OF ARKANSAS,

On the Pacific Rail Road, in the Southern Convention, April 12, 1854.

Mr Albert Pike (of Ark.) proceeded to address the Convention. He stated that he did so under feelings of embarrassment, and that, as if to add to that embarrassment, two gentlemen had alluded to him in such terms that he was sure the Convention labored under the slightest expectation that his efforts would be equal to the manifestos made in advance, they would be disappointed. He was conscious that he was the last man that should address the Convention. There were a hundred men present who had better claims to be heard than he. He was also conscious that his State did not occupy that attitude which would entitle her to raise her voice among her Southern sisters; and furthermore, he was conscious that he had no such standing as authorized him to be heard in preference to many gentlemen of character and distinction and rank, in the councils of their countries, by whom he was surrounded. He would, therefore, have preferred to be silent. Being however, called upon, he would endeavor to sustain in a few words the resolutions he had introduced on the previous day.

After what was said yesterday by the gentleman from Mississippi, he thought they ought to define their position in one particular. That gentleman had described the distinction which he drew between a practical man and a visionary.—He (Mr. P.) was perhaps not a practical man, but a mere visionary in attempting to provide for the welfare of generations that were to come after us. The visionary was one who "saw visions and dreamed dreams;" and when he left this city and the beautiful beings he had seen in it, he should see visions and dream dreams, as of the faces of angels hovering between him and the sky—dreams as of the faces now looking down upon them to bless them, and induce them to seek the welfare of this beautiful South of ours. [Great applause.]

In everything which had been said by the gentleman who had preceded him he agreed. He agreed that the Southern route to the Pacific was the cheapest, the most practicable, the shortest, and that it ought therefore to be adopted. He agreed that the General Government in fixing upon any route ought to be influenced by these considerations. A true statesman was one who foresaw and recognized the existence of difficulties, and then prepared himself to meet and overcome them. A true statesman did not act upon the supposition that men were perfect. Recognising evil points in human character, he would seize upon them and endeavor to turn them to good account. There was a North and a South, and there would be a North and a South so long as this Union existed. There was an institution in the South which excited the feelings of the North, but it was foolish to shut our eyes also to the fact that there were other considerations in operation—considerations of money and of commercial prosperity.

Before he proceeded further, he wished to set himself right, in regard to the motives by which he was actuated. The resolutions he had presented had been characterized as *ultra*. It had been objected by some gentlemen, that they were too strong. They were meant and intended to be strong. It was not customary to treat a cataleptic patient, with sweet perfumes, but the cautery was applied at once. There was no hostility to the North—no ill feeling embodied in these resolutions. He had none and could have none in his mind. He was a Northern man himself. He was born in the good old State of Massachusetts. Years ago he had come to the South and cast his lot with Southern people; he had children, and he had reared and educated them in the South. He loved his country—the whole country; and he would never give up the inestimable privilege of planting his foot as an American upon the battle ground of Bunker's Hill. But when they had a question of rivalry in regard to business matters, to discuss, it was necessary that they should talk plainly. It was not worth while to decive themselves or to be deceived, but as the Irishman said the best way to avoid danger was to meet it plump in the face.

Now there was a large portion of the United States that never seemed to be taken in consideration by Southern men. There was, it should be remembered, a Western section. We had been apt to think that when we got a rail road as far as St. Louis, that was as far as we could go. There was the Northern portion of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the whole of Iowa and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska, that were forming a new country, which some day would be the greatest country that God's sun had ever shone upon. And now while the South was sitting with her eyes shut what was the course which was being pursued by the North, in regard to that country, for the purpose of filling it up with a population, and giving it a preponderance over the whole South. How many gentlemen were aware of the fact that with almost every breath we drew, there came a Northern voter into this vast and beautiful section, ready to cast his vote for a member of Congress. They had bid for the foreign emigration, by providing that all foreign emigration settling in some of these territories should have the privileges of citizenship, without even declaring their intention to become such. That was one bid; and the homestead bill, giving away millions of acres of land, which had already passed the House of Representatives, was another bid. The Nebraska and Kansas territory bill was another bid; and all this was being done while the South was lying idle. He thought that there was hardly a Southern man present who would agree to the law allowing the unnaturalized foreigner to vote side by side with him at the polls. [Great applause.] The South did not want foreign emigration on any such terms. [Renewed applause.] And in his deliberate opinion, it was a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a gross outrage upon the Southern States, for any State or Territory to give the foreign emigrant the right of voting before becoming a naturalized citizen. [Continued applause.] He thought, that of all the outrages the North had sought to commit upon the South, that was infinitely the greatest of them all.

He had travelled all over these Western Countries, and in all his travels had never seen such a country as that to be found in the States of Iowa and Wisconsin. It was a perfect paradise in many respects, with the exception that it was too cold for Southern constitutions. There could be found hundreds of miles of the most beautiful prairie land, inviting the Northern man to come and merely turn over the sod, with the promise of reaping his fifty bushels of grain to the acre. Germans and Irish, and people from every other country were flocking to Minnesota and Iowa.—They get pre-emption rights now by merely making a little shanty from the bark of trees. Forty emigrants would go to that country for one that would come South. And what was the effect?—Why, that they were increasing their political power at our expense. He did not know that it was not fair that they should do so if they could; but the first duty which we owed to those who were to come after us, was to ascertain the weight of our adversary, if possible, so that we might checkmate him, if it were in our power. How many years would it be before twenty members of Congress would represent this foreign vote? And with this continued increase in foreign and Northern influence, was it not obvious that the prospect of the South ever getting the Pacific Railroad, was put further and further off every year? Why even St Louis was beginning to come down and join in the demand for the South [illegible]. Only think of five days' uninterrupted [illegible] above the city of St Louis, and could not gentlemen see at once that that was the country from which opposition to Southern interest was to come? He was confident that during the discussion of the Gadsden Treaty, in the Senate, it was currently understood that Northern members would not vote for it; and that too, on the specibe ground that it was to get a route to the Pacific over Mexican soil. Look too at the character of Northern men? Who ever heard of a Northern man giving another an advantage in a matter of trade? Had any body ever heard of a Northern man giving up the interest of his own section of country through mere good feeling? No man ever heard of such a thing; and it was both unnatural and unreasonable to expect it; and the men of the North knew full well that wherever the Pacific Rail Road went, there, too, would go the power and wealth of the country. The North had discovered that, and they were not going to come down and say to the South, that they did not want to control it, or that the South should not have it. Oh no! that was not their policy. They would be as silent as possible, and as polite and courteous as possible, and thus the South would be cheated out of their rights, and they could never know it until they were lost forever. Who could expect the North to postpone or forego their interests for the sake of ours? Nobody. Suppose we went to Northern men and said to them: "We can demonstrate that our route is five hundred miles shorter than yours; that it is cheaper on the score of grades; that we can get cheaper labor and cheaper building materials, and we want you to go with us for our route, because the result will be that the trade of India and China will come to New Orleans and Charleston, and Savannah and Richmond, instead of going to Philadelphia and New York and Boston, and we want you to help us to get it." Would he not answer: "Do you think I am a fool? Are not these the very reasons why I should not go for it?" Most undoubtedly such would be the answer.

Again it should be remembered that there were a great many ingredients and considerations that entered into the characters of public men. His experience was that there is very little of patriotism, and much of sectional feeling and local prejudice in our public men. How many measures were passed by Congress for which even six men out of the whole number voted from mere considerations of patriotism? Were they not affected generally by considerations of pecuniary and sectional interests? So in regard to a Rail Road to the Pacific. It was not purely a patriotic question. Many men would say that they desired it for the sake of protecting our possessions on that shore, but do not Southern people see and feel that the people of that coast would not remain in the Union, if they had to send their representatives to Congress by routes such as the present. We also had motives of interest. We wanted the trade of India and China, and he (Mr. P.) and the citizens of Arkansas, naturally enough wanted it to come through that State in the hope that it would increase the value of their lands, and extend by other means their commerce. The people of Charleston also wanted it to pass through their city, because it would increase their business and add to their wealth. In all this there was much of self interest, and it was right that it should be so. Who was not aware that the monied power of Wall-street governed the Legislature in Albany, and that the same principles prevailed more or less everywhere?

Now he would ask if there was any more prospect of this road being built by the General Government than there was six years ago? Not one whit. It was well understood in the City of Washington that there was no chance whatever of getting lands to aid in the construction of this road. The special Committee in Congress, to whom the subject had been referred had given up the idea, and General Rusk, of Texas, had drafted another bill, in which he had said not a word about lands, but as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads wanted the Government to give a bid for mail service for several years and to pay in advance. But he (Mr. P.) had not the most remote idea that it would be done.

His resolutions next proceeded to say, that for the South to be inactive in this matter, was to give active co-operation to the North in building a Northern Railroad. He believed that such was the fact. What, then, did he propose? He proposed that the Convention should say to the South, as Hercules of old said to the wagoner, "put your own shoulders to the wheel." Help yourselves. "God helps those only who do so; and he helps none others." It was useless to come together year after year, and time after time, in Convention, urging Congress to do this thing. They had been so urged nearly every year for some years past, not only by Conventions, but by the Legislatures of Southern States. They had had, time upon time, and precept upon precept, and now it appeared to him that it was time the South should help themselves. And here he must say that the true way for the North and the South to live peaceably together, was for the South to become independent of the North.—(Great applause.) Not independent by tearing the national flag asunder and breaking up this glorious union of the States, but independent as God in his providence intended we should be when he conferred upon the South all the natural advantages she possesses. He believed the South ought to be independent of the North IN THE UNION, AND NOT OUT OF IT, (much applause.) If the South wanted the Southern road built, they might as well begin to build it in that way, as to have Congress build it, for if ever Congress did build it, the South would have to pay for the Northern routes. And if the South was not able to do it, the members of the Convention had better go home at once and say no more about a Pacific Rail Road; for so far as he was concerned he was ashamed to ask Congress to build the road with Northern money. (Continued applause.) He would therefore propose that the Southern States should confederate together not by any unlawful confederation but in a legal Union, for the purpose of building with their own funds, this great Southern highway to the Pacific. [Rapturous applause,]—dealing as independent States, negotiating if need be with Mexico for the land; asking no favors from the Northern States, and telling the General Government, "if you want your mails carried over our road, you will have to pay us the price that we charge, or build a road for yourselves.—[Long continued applause.]

Now there were two considerations in regard to this road, which always struck him with force. He did not think that either the General Government, or any single State should own such an enormous monopoly. He would rather see twenty "Banks of the United States," than such a monopoly in the hands of any government. It would create a perfect army of office holders if the Government owned it.

He was equally disinclined to see the Road in the hands of any individual company, for it would be the most enormous monopoly the world ever saw. The East India Company, who had dethroned kings, would hardly be worth the name of a monopoly in comparison to this. No, no, the Road ought to be held by the States as partners, and there would then be no danger of its being a monopoly. But in what way was the South to build the road and own it. Imagine the State of Virginia enacting a law to this effect:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of Virginia, that the States of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and so on through all the fourteen States be incorporated into a body politic for the construction of a Southern Pacific Rail Road."

When would there in all the annals of time be a more glorious confederation? [Cheers.] It would not be a confederation to carry on war, but to turn the commerce of the world across that portion of the country which we inherit. That was the kind of company that he would form. [Applause.] Could the South form it? He saw no difficulty. The bonds of the company being given, and the stock hypothecated, where was the difficulty? None, whatever.

Nay more; he believed that in twenty-five or thirty years there would not be a State in the Union that would have to be taxed a single dollar, but that the road would by that time have paid for itself. Neither was he in favor of giving the profits of this road to the General Government. If, however, they could not get it in any other way let them be clamorous for the Government to provide it. But his opinion was that if it could not be built in the way he had suggested, they had better fold their arms and turn their attention to some scheme more practicable.

Something had been said in these resolutions with regard to Indian tribes on the frontier. This was nonsense. The lands owned by the Indians through which such a road would have to pass, were owned by men who were our natural alljes—men who were rich in wealth, and who cultivated arts of peace and had already applied to us to give them a territorial government suited to their own peculiar institutions. He referred to the Chocktaws, the Chickasaws and Cherokees. He looked to the country of the Chickasaw for that territory out of which to make another slave State. Many of these Indians themselves owned slaves. They wished to join us; they were willing to subscribe to our railroads, and it was important that we should secure their co-operation.

He had now detained the Convention longer than he intended. He did not rise to make a set speech. He thought it was enough to suggest this plan to the Convention. He cared not about the details. The idea was that Southern States should confederate together and build the road themselves. [Applause.]

After a few other remarks, which, at the late hour of the preparation of this report it was impossible to prepare for our issue, Mr. P. concluded by returning thanks for the indulgence of the Convention. He was loudly applauded throughout.

Cold Comfort.—The Washington Union, under the head of "Short arguments for the People on the Nebraska Bill," quotes the following from Gen. Cass:

"I said in my letter to Mr. Nicholson, and I repeat it here, that "by going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guarantee for its permanency and prosperity."

This is rather cold comfort for our Southern Democratic friends. They have an awful horror of that Nicholson letter. It reminds them so forcibly of how they were taken in on a former occasion, in supporting the champion and father of Squatter Sovereignty, which they had sworn eternal vengeance against. Such "short arguments for the people" may do for the Union to parade before its Northern readers, but they go down with a very bad relish in this quarter. Anything else, we beseech the Union, by way of "short arguments," rather than that Nicholson letter, in favor of the Nebraska Bill. Our Democratic neighbors cannot swallow it. It seals their lips the moment you begin to talk about it.

Richmond Whig.

Obituary.—The Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight, formerly an esteemed Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, died yesterday morning at Providence. Mr. Knight first entered the Senate in 1821, to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently re-elected for three successive terms, making the entire term of his service in that body twenty years.

Captain Augustus Canfield, a valuable and esteemed officer of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, son-in-law of the Hon Lewis Cass, died at Detroit yesterday morning.—*Nat. Intel.*

BOSTON, April 19.

Hon. John Davis dead.—The Hon. John Davis, for many years U. S. Senator from this State, died to-day, at his residence in Worcester.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

The Late Storm.—By accounts we have received here, it is ascertained that the late storm has been one of unusual severity at the North. At the Delaware Break-water, houses were unroofed in all directions.

Seven vessels have been driven ashore at Absecum beach, and forty dead bodies have washed ashore. They are supposed to belong to the emigrant ship Powhatan from Havre to New York. She went ashore about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, with two hundred passengers on board, all of whom perished. Not a vestige is left of the ship.

The schooner Manhattan was wrecked at the same time, and all on board perished with a single exception.

Destruction of the Indiana University.—On the morning of the 9th inst., the University Building, near Bloomington, Indiana, caught fire and was totally consumed. The valuable libraries belonging to the University and Philomathean Societies, comprising 2700 volumes of rare and valuable books, was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

The Mysterious Muskets.—The bark Grapeshot, with George Law's muskets on board, was at last advices lying at the Balize, mouth of the Mississippi. The New Orleans Delta says that the Spanish Consul in that city was so alarmed by her arrival that he immediately chartered a vessel and despatched intelligence of the fact to Cuba.

The manner in which the declaration of war was received in England, was very different from that in which it was received in France. It was received by the English Lords with the utmost gravity and seriousness—by the French Assembly with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction, and vociferous cries of "*Vive l' Empereur.*" Such difference of manner upon the occasion of so solemn a declaration serves to illustrate their nation characteristics. England goes into the war with coolness and determination—France with the utmost enthusiasm. The one regards war a serious business—the other a holyday enjoyment.

From the National Intelligencer

JUST SENTIMENTS.

We copy from our paper of Saturday last the following paragraphs from the Congressional report of the previous day:

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 4th inst., all the correspondence in relation to the seizure and release of Martin Koszta at Smyrna. Nearly all the information contained in this correspondence has heretofore been published; but several letters, in addition to those already in print, accompany the message of the President. From these we make a few extracts.

Capt. Ingraham, in communicating to the Navy Department, under date of Smyrna, July 3, 1853, the circumstances of the seizure and rescue of Koszta, says:

"I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me by this act, (Koszta's release;) but after Mr. Brown had informed me that Koszta had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and forsworn all allegiance to Austria, that he was an American citizen, and had been under the protection of the American legation at Constantinople, I could not hesitate to believe he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death; for, if Koszta had been taken to Trieste, his fate was sealed; and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not use the power in my hands to protect him for fear of doing too much? The easy manner also in which he was given up, and the convention that he should be held by a third party until his nationality could be established, is evidence that they were not sure of their ground.

"Should my conduct be approved, it will be one of the proudest moments of my life that I have saved this gallant man from a cruel and ignominious death. On the other hand, should the course I have pursued be disavowed, I must bow to the decision; but, whatever may be the consequence to me, I shall feel that I have done my best to support the honor of the flag, and not allowed a citizen to be oppressed who claimed at my hands the protection of the flag."

Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, in his reply to Capt. Ingraham, dated August 19, 1853, says:

"This Department does not feel called on to enlarge on the various questions of international law involved in the proceedings adopted by the officers of the different Governments concerned. These questions may hereafter become a subject of discussion between the respective Governments interested. I deem it proper at present to content myself by assuring you that the prudence, promptness and spirit which marked the part you bore in the transaction is approved by the Department. It is a matter of gratulation that the affair terminated without a resort to collision and bloodshed.

"The President desires that upon all occasions and in all parts of the globe visited by the American navy the rights and the property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance and protected with energy; but he with no less earnestness enjoins it upon the officers of the navy to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infraction of the laws of nations and scrupulously regard the rights of others. Respect the flags of other nations, and with the more pride you can demand respect for your own."

These brief official extracts we happened not to see before their appearance in print or we should have felt bound in candor to accompany their publication with some expression of the pleasure which they gave us. We perform that duty now, and we reinsert the extracts above that our readers may re-peruse them and judge of our appreciation. We confess, on reading them afresh ourselves, we know not which most to admire—the high principles and honorable feelings evinced by the naval commander under most trying circumstances; the propriety, judgment, and kindness with which the act of the officer was treated by the Secretary of the Navy Department; or the humane and just sentiments which Mr. Dobbin so finely expressed on behalf of himself and the Chief Magistrate in his reply to Capt. Ingraham. The rules of conduct for our naval commanders abroad laid down by the President in the last paragraph of the Secretary's letter are not surpassed, in our judgment, in clearness, justice, discrimination, or beauty by any State paper of similar import. We confess that we are proud to see maxims so just and so honorable to the country sent abroad by our Government.

A Russian vessel is now lying at New York, blockaded by the war in Europe. She arrived in N. Y. on the 17th of March, with a load of salt from Liverpool, and having discharged her cargo, her captain has thought it wise to lay up, not daring to venture home during the present difficulties.

FILLIBUSTERING ETHICS.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA CHRONICLE.

Says Captain Robb to Farmer Cobb,
"Your farm is very fine, sir;
Please give me up your title-deeds,
I claim it all as mine sir."
"Pray, how can it be thine?" says Cobb;
I'm sure I never sold it;
'Twas left me by my father, sir;
I only ought to hold it."

"Nay, Cobb, the 'march of destiny'—
'Tis strange you don't perceive it—
Is sure to make it mine some day,
I solemnly believe it."
"But have you not already got
More land than you can till, sir?
More rocks than you can ever blast?
More weeds than you can kill, sir?"

"Aye, Cobb; but something whispers me—
A sort of inspiration—
That I've a *right* to every farm
Not under cultivation.
I'm of the 'Anglo-Saxon race,'
A people known to fame, sir;
But you—what right have you to land?
Who ever heard your name, sir?

"I deem you, Cobb, a lazy lout,
Poor, trodden down, and blind, sir;
And if I take your useless land,
You ought to think it kind, sir!
And, with my scientific skill,
I set it down as true, sir,
That I can gather from the farm
Full twice as much as you, sir.

"To be explicit: 'Tis an age
Of freedom and progression;
No longer, dog-in-manger like,
Can you retain possession.
The farm long since you forfeited,
Because you failed to till it;
To me it clearly now belongs,
Simply because—I WILL IT.

"My logic if you disapprove,
Or fail of comprehending,
Or do not feel convinced that I
Your welfare am attending,
I've plenty more of arguments
To which I can resort, sir;
Six-shooters, rifles, bowie-knives
Will indicate the sort, sir.

"So prithee, Cobb, take my advice:
Make over your domains, sir;
Or, sure as I am Captain Robb,
Will I blow out your brains, sir!"
Poor Cobb can only grind his teeth
And grumble protestations
That MIGHT should be the rule of RIGHT
AMONG ENLIGHTENED NATIONS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, April 20

The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in Bessarabia. The allied fleets have entered the Black Sea. There has been no fighting in the Baltic.

The Russians were dismantling their fortresses on the Island of Aland. Admiral Napier's fleet were still at Roge Bay.

As soon as hostilities commence on the Baltic, the Empress and the Russian Court will remove to Moscow. The Russians are raising all their forces in the Dabrudscha. Their position is considered critical, and reinforcements are called for.

The Turks are falling back in good order on the Trogan Wall.

The Turks have crossed the Danube between Nicopolis and Rutschuck.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the passage of the Balkan by the Russians a cause of war.

The English and French Governments have rejected the proposals of the Czar, founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

A dispatch from Beytoun says, that negotiations have been going on between Austria and Prussia. They had joined a protocol which had been signed at Vienna on the 3rd of April, between Great Britain, France and Austria.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord John Russell had confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Servia; but as negotiations were still in progress, he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

The 23d April is appointed as a National fast day throughout Great Britain.

A fiot took place at Barcelona on the 13th of March. The military were called out, and several citizens were killed.

The excitement in breadstuffs had subsided. Wheat had declined from 2s. to 2s. 3d. Corn was a trifle lower. Sales of Baltimore flour at 30s. 6d. to 37s. Cotton is quoted a shade better on fair grades. Consols closed at 87¼ a 87⅜.

NEW YORK, April 20.

Late from Havana.—The Crescent City has arrived with late dates from Havana. The Captain General has been busy lately making a tour of inspection of all the fortifications. He has ascertained that there are 300 guns which can be mounted in twenty-four hours.

It is rumored that provisions are being carried into Cuba in the night time and that troops are being drilled. The number of regular troops on the Island falls short of 14,000. The naval force consists of 22 vessels, mostly small steamers.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—A telegraphic despatch in our last announced the nomination by this body of Thomas Bragg, Esq. 56 counties were represented by a large number of delegates; Hon. A. Rencher presided; and the following resolutions were adopted:

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do resolve,

1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for Revenue and against a Tariff for Protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for the only payment of the Public debt and against the payment of unjust and unfounded claims.

2d. Resolved, That President Pierce, by his inaugural address and annual message, and by his devotion to the constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy in electing him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles they boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

3d. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kanzas, has our hearty approval, and we tender to Senator Douglass, and other members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States our thanks for their manly and national course on this question.

4th. Resolved, That the Public Lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore a disposal of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. Resolved, That the Public Lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund, and disposed of for the common benefit of all,—first, in the payment of the public debt, and then in defraying the expenses of the Federal Government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the necessaries of life.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and, in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him, in his retirement from his present post, the consciousness of having devoted his best energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. Resolved, That the constitution of this State ought to be so amended as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by Legislative enactment, and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly Republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons, and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed, and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements, to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

10th. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of the county of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

THE WHITE BASIS MOVEMENT IN HENDERSON COUNTY.—The Asheville Spectator makes the following exposure of the insidious movement of a few locofocos, sailing under Whig colors, who held a late meeting over which the Locofocos have had so much rejicing:—

We understand that a political meeting was holden in Hendersonville on Friday last. We learn, that among others they passed a resolution in favor of changing the present basis of representation in the Legislature, and recommending that the friends of this measure hold a Convention in this place on or about the first of June next, for the purpose, as we suppose, of nominating a third candidate for Governor entertaining similar views. Such a movement, originating in the West, and in one of the steadiest and firmest Whig counties in the State, is well calculated to dampen the ardor of our friends and encourage our enemies abroad. At home it can and will do no harm. There the object of its prime mover is too well understood. It is but a feeble move to distract the Whig party, and contribute thereby to the success of the Democrats, and also to manufacture a little Legislative capital for himself. In order that others at a distance may properly appreciate the effect and influence of such a movement, we will give the facts in connection with this attempt to organize a third political party.

The resolutions, we are informed, were in possession of Mr. Farmer for several days before. He frequently, in a private way, read them to persons whom he suspected of sympathising with him, but kept them concealed from others and more particularly the more prominent Whigs in the county. No publication of an intention to hold such a meeting was given, except a proclamation at the Court House door just before it was organised, and that was done on Friday, during the recess of the Court, while most persons were at dinner. The whole matter was managed with such secresy and dispatch as to have passed off for several hours before leading Whigs who usually take part in such proceedings were apprised of the fact, that a meeting had been held.

Since the meeting we understand that a gentleman of high standing in the whig party who was without authority appointed as a delegate to the proposed Convention, has written to the editor of the "News," notifying him that he declines to serve, and requesting that his name be omitted. Other leading Whigs, who were drawn into the meeting under the belief that it was intended as a simple declaration of sentiment upon this one important question, have disclaimed any intention of abandoning the Whig party, or of organizing a third party. They do not sympathise with any such purposes, but will cordially and zealously support Gen. Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor.

The profession of Whig faith, by those who are in favor of holding a White Basis Convention, is all a sham. In the name of truth much falsehood is perpetrated. The real object of the movement is to defeat the Whig party. Those at the head of the movement think that their object can be best subserved by professing to be Whigs, as by this means they think they will catch under the Locofoco deadfall honest and unsuspecting Whigs by using *Whig* bait. These men do not expect by this movement to do anything towards accomplishing a change in the Basis of representation. They do not desire democrats to unite with them; but they wish to decoy from the support of the Whig candidate all the Whigs that are *green* enough to be humbugged by them. A similar movement, for a similar object, it will be recollected, was made two years ago. We trust that our Western Whig brethren are alive to the machinations of the enemy. No means, however vile, will be spared to injure our cause and to defeat our candidate.

Gen. Dockery visited Washington yesterday, and was cordially greeted, many people having come from the country to make his acequaintance. In the afternoon he spoke an hour and a half in Jordan's Saloon, the court house being in the hands of the carpenters who are enlarging and repairing it. We have neither time nor space for even a synopsis of the General's speech. By his plain, Republican manner, and strong hard sense, he made a favorable impression upon our people. He reminds them, they say, of their old favorite, Gov. Morehead. Indeed between the two there is a strong resemblance in several particulars; both are self-made men—both "the architects of their own fortunes"—both plain Republicans of the old school—both energetic, go-ahead, business men and Farmers; and as one made as good a Governor as North Carolina ever had, so will the other.

Gen. Dockery left here to-day for Greenville, and expects to speak there to-morrow.

North State Whig, April 20.

A New State Proposed.—Mr. Lane, the Delegate from Oregon, was yesterday allowed to introduce a bill to authorize the People of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. It is stated that Oregon is increasing in population and resources with great rapidity.

Willis Hester was taken by the Sheriff of Orange at his residence, a few days since.

The Magnetic Telegraph Lines in America extend over forty-one thousand miles, and cost nearly seven millions of dollars to build. The Telegraphic Companion sets down the various lines as follows:—Morse line wires, 36,972 miles; House, 3850 miles; Bain, 570 miles. Total, 41,392 miles. The capital stock in the Morse lines is $5,545,800; House, $955,500; Bain, $171,000. Total capital stock, $6,671,800.

The New York Crystal Palace is to commence anew, under Barnum's auspices, on the 4th of May, with a grand fete. The injunction on the Palace Association has been dissolved, Barnum having paid the claim of the person suing.

Professor John Wilson, better known as the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magizine, and author of many delightful sketches in prose and verse, died on the 3d inst. He was a lawyer, a Professor in the University of Edinburgh, and an eloquent speaker.

The Raleigh Giraffe has changed its name to "Metropolitan" and advocates the election of Bragg.

STABLER'S "GOOD MEDICINES" are recommended to the public, with the assurance that nothing is claimed for them, but what they really possess. The curative properties of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT have been certified to in hundreds of cases, where it has been beneficial in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and throat generally. The DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is also known to have cured hundreds of cases of those serious diseases of the bowels, which so often prove fatal. Indeed, in regard to both medicines, a trial of their merits, by the afflicted, is confidently asked, as we really believe there are no better medicines in use.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by

89-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible], Carteret county, Wednesday, April 26.
[illegible], Jones, Friday, April 28.
[illegible] Court House, Saturday, April 29.
[illegible]ington, Monday, May 1.
[illegible]ville, Columbus, Wednesday, May 3
[illegible]erton, Robeson, Thursday, May 4
[illegible]sboth, Bladen, Friday, May 5.
[illegible] Saturday, May 6, at such place in Bladen as may be agreed upon.
[illegible]on, Sampson, Monday, May 8.
[illegible]ville, Wednesday, May 10
[illegible]pard's, Moore, Thursday, May 11
[illegible]tage, " Friday, May 12.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—At a meeting of citizens of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Thursday last, 20 Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention at Wilmington in the latter part of May next, to consider the subject of the improvement of the bar and harbor, and to devise measures to urge upon Congress the necessity of its speedy accomplishment.

We hope that at some suitable time, perhaps this May Superior Court, the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland, who are equally or more interested, will follow the example of Duplin.

The Salisbury Whig and Advocate devotes its leading editorial of a column and a half to a reply to the able article of our correspondent "Carroll." The most forcible objection urged by the Whig, is that if the proposed rail road from Beaufort to Fayetteville to Asheville should "cross the N. C. road South of Salisbury," it would hardly be separated from South Carolina by even one range of counties, and the products of the Western counties would seek Charleston, instead of Beaufort or Fayetteville, for a market.

Well, we confess that if we apprehended such a result, we should not feel particularly solicitous about the proposed work, for we have too few works of internal improvement in North Carolina to justify our engaging in vast enterprises to build up the trade of other States at the expense of that of our own. But we do not apprehend such a result.

But what we particularly desired to call to the notice of the Whig and the public, is, that in an adjoining column to that containing the Whig's reply, we find an article copied from a Wilmington paper, doubtless with approval, for no dissent is indicated, proposing a rail road from Whiteville to Salisbury, *still nearer to the South Carolina and to Charleston*, than the road proposed by Carroll.

PEACE.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from a merchant of the highest intelligence and standing in England, to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in which it is urged, that if the United States will only keep quiet, and not check confidence by any threatened war, "capital will flow your side so as to enable the Americans to finish their most important railways, and the country will prosper beyond all former example. The Cuba affair has already checked the demand for American stocks and bonds. Capitalists are very sensitive in regard to any warlike demonstrations on your side."

DANGER OF WAR WITH MEXICO.—The rejection of the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico is not, as we learn from the Washington Union, the only significant fact which has leaked out from the doors of the Executive sessions of the Senate. It is further ascertained that a substitute was then adopted and then rejected by the Senate. So that the President is left without any certain information of the wishes of the Senate, his constitutional advisers, as to the terms on which a new treaty shall be negotiated.

There is evidently a good deal of apprehension and serious difficulty with Mexico.

The Treaty was afterwards reconsidered, but it is thought scarcely probable that it will be put in such a shape as to be acceptable to both countries, unless it be true, as charged in some quarters, that Western Senators have agreed to vote for it, in consideration of Southern members of the House voting for and passing the various bills granting alternate sections of public lands to aid rail roads in the Western States. Its rejection in the first instance is said to have been owing to the refusal to pass these bills.

This log-rolling system of legislation is not creditable to Congress.

The late Bishop Ives has published a book giving his reasons for leaving the Episcopal and joining the Roman Church. By an extract in the N. Y. papers, we see that he dates his perversion as far back as 1844.

SILVER.—The government has deposited $1,500,000 in silver bullion at the Mint at Philadelphia, and $750,000 at the New Orleans branch. It was purchased in Mexico at 3 per cent premium, and is to be coined, to supply the currency of silver. It weighed 88 tons.

SHIPWRECKS.—Besides the awful loss of lives on the New Jersey coast, it is said that three large ships, and the steamer City of Glasgow, all full of passengers, are missing and given up for lost. The steamer alone had 400 persons on board, with a very valuable cargo. It is more than 50 days since she left Liverpool for Philadelphia.

An accident occurred on the Petersburg and Weldon rail road on the 18th inst. by which the conductor and one passenger were badly, and about 15 others slightly, injured. It was caused by running over a cow.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the last 6 months.

UNION SENTIMENT.—It is a subject of gratifying reflection, that in all the discussions in the late Southern Commercial Convention, and in the speeches at its dinner, not one sentence inimical to the Union was uttered. The discussions frequently took such a turn as would have brought out disunion or secession or nullification sentiments, if such had been entertained, or would have been tolerated if expressed. Indeed, Senator Jones of Tennessee, especially, several times gave utterance to the most impassioned eulogy on the Union, particularly at the dinner, and others frequently spoke of its benefits. To all of which there was no manifestation of dissent, but the most enthusiastic applause. These, amidst a thousand Delegates coming mainly from South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, are notable facts. So may it ever be.

CHARLESTON HOSPITALITY.—Among a people famed for oratory, and generally regarded as nothing loth to hear the sound of their own voices, perhaps no stronger proof could have been given of deference and respect for their guests, than that of giving up all the speech-making, in the late Commercial Convention, to the delegates from other States. Whether it happened by common consent or by previous resolution we know not, but no formal speech was made, and scarcely even a motion, by any Charlestonian or South Carolinian. And when the fact was marked, it was stated that it was owing to the desire to give the largest liberty of debate to the many eminent men from abroad. It was a delicate compliment, but we doubt whether the members were not losers by it, as the Tifts, and Wallaces, and Polks, and such like, were a poor exchange for the Memmingers, and Petigrus, and Prestons, and Yeadons, and Bryans.

One is not at liberty to mention the many instances of private hospitality which stamped the week in Charleston with an indelible impression upon the memories of strangers. But our brother Editor, RICHARD YEADON, Esq., of the Courier, is in some measure public property, with whom people can take liberties. Amidst a large and engrossing practice in the Court then in session, diversified by writing Editorials, and Poetry, and delivering speeches and toasts, on all imaginable subjects, he yet found time to entertain several strangers as his constant guests, to have invited company at breakfast, dinner and tea, and to wind up the week with a magnificent entertainment to the Press, at which near a hundred guests sat down, including Gov Manning, Mr. Pike, Judge Wardlaw, Judge King, Senator Dawson, and other notabilities. It was amusing to see the host, whilst mingling among his guests, who were altogether as much at home as himself, suddenly drop into a seat to jot down a toast, or perhaps a thought for an editorial. We could not remain till the feast ended, but learn that it was a rich treat, physically and intellectually. Mr. Yeadon opened with a speech and a toast, and then followed in rapid succession other complimentary toasts to his guests or their States, bringing out in return other speeches and toasts. His kind call upon the senior Editor of this paper to respond to the toast to North Carolina, to which he gave a prominent place, was felicitously answered in his absence by his townsman Major MacRae.

The company separated at a late hour, deeply impressed with the noble and generous hospitality of Mr. Yeadon, not less than with the versatility of his genius, which shines alike at the Bar, over the Press, among the Muses, at the social board, and in the practical duties of the citizen, in which his clear head, and sound judgment, and untiring industry, make him invaluable. As an evidence of this, we learned that he and two other gentlemen had just completed an assessment of all the real estate in the city, a labor for which, considering he was *a man of leisure, with nothing else to do*, the City Council voted him—*a Supper*.

Long may he live, to dispense a hospitality which generosity prompts, wealth justifies, and genius adorns.

POMP AND CEREMONY.—The customs of North and South Carolina are in many respects widely different. In our State every thing is simple and unceremonious. In South Carolina many old ceremonies are still adhered to. For instance, a Judge of one of their Superior Courts, in going to or from the Court House, is preceded by the Sheriff with his cocked hat and drawn sword, which is suspended near His Honor during his presence on the Bench. Again, the Governor of South Carolina is an important personage, treated with marked ceremony wherever he may go. The present Governor Manning, who by the way is one of the handsomest, most dignified and accomplished of gentlemen, was present in Charleston during the Convention; and the papers announced that he would receive members of that body at his quarters at the Mills House, from 9 to 3 o'clock. One of his Aids waited upon the North Carolina Delegation to know at what time they would call; and escorted them in a body to the Governor's presence, where refreshments were liberally dispensed, and His Excellency had a pleasant word for every one.

PRIVATE POST OFFICE.—Col. Thos. H. Benton publishes a correspondence between himself and the Post Master General as to the right of sending his documents, letters &c., to his constituents by other means than the U. S. Mail. The right is acknowledged to a certain extent, and Col. Benton informs his friends that they will receive all his correspondence by Express and that the Express office in St. Louis will be his post office.

The reason assigned to the P. M. General and to the public, is that the Post Master recently appointed by President Pierce cannot be trusted with the mails.

The Brigadier's Administration has received another rebuke from the United States Senate.—One Benjamin F. Angel, a great pet with Marcy & Co., and nominated as Consul to Honolulu, has been rejected by the Senate because of his abolition proclivities.

We see by the Raleigh Star, that Marcus Erwin, formerly a Clingman Whig in the Legislature from Buncombe, figured in the Locofoco Convention last week, and declared himself in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and *in favor of a change in the basis of representation*. Now if all the statements of the Locofoco papers were true, Mr Erwin ought to have remained a Whig. They abuse the Whigs as white basis men; but here is Mr. Erwin going over to the Locofocos to get his white basis views carried into effect.

The Star adds, "Mr. E. declared that it was believed in his part of the State that the Whigs had formed a great company to grab up the public lands that would fall to North Carolina, should there be a distribution, and that Gen. Dockery was no doubt to be president of the company! He said he could state this amongst other facts "without fear of successful contradiction."—Really no one would scarcely put himself to the trouble of contradicting such an absurd and silly assertion, for the bare statement of it carries its own refutation upon its very face. The whole speech of Mr. E was no less mortifying to his new allies in the Democratic ranks, than it was humiliating to himself."

A platform has been adopted which will unite every portion of the democracy of the State. Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, the extension of the system of internal improvement already begun in the State, the endorsement of the Nebraska Bill, and the reaffirmation of the ancient principles of the National Democracy form its principal features.—*North Carolinian.*

How will the *new* and the "ancient" principles of Democracy be made to agree? The *new* principles propose extension of a system of internal improvements. The *old* bitterly oppose all kinds of internal improvement.

The Raleigh Standard, as we see by the last Carolinian, says that its Edenton letter was "misdated." Every body knew that before.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is about to authorize the sale of the Rail Roads belonging to the State. That State, unlike most if not all of the others, undertook to build the principal roads with State funds exclusively. The consequence has been, that monstrous corruption and mismanagement, wasteful extravagance and outrageous abuse of power, by the State officers, have rendered the works unprofitable and odious, and they are now about to be sold, undoubtedly at a great sacrifice upon the original cost of about forty millions of dollars, but with an assurance that any price will be better than the present unproductive management

The State has gone deeply in debt for these rail roads, and will not realize half their cost by the sale. But yet she is no loser. They have probably doubled the value of her lands, and vastly increased her productions, her commerce, and her manufactures. The people are consequently far better able to pay the interest on the debt, and the debt itself, than formerly to pay the less taxes for support of the State government.

It is worthy of remark that rail roads belonging to private corporations in Pennsylvania have been profitable, whilst those belonging to the State have not paid expenses.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, speaking of the bill for the relief of the indigent insane, says,

"The bill will give to Virginia some six or seven hundred thousand acres of land, which will enable her to provide comfortably for every insane person within her limits, without any longer taxing her already overburdened citizens. Of course, under these circumstances, it is not surprising that every member of the Virginia delegation present, voted against it."

In the resolutions of '98 there is nothing about the indigent insane.

A SAD CASE.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes to that paper,—

I was in Davidson county, N. C., a few days since, when Rev. Thales McDonald, of the Methodist church, was arrested and brought before Judge Manly for forging two notes on the Greensborough and Salem banks in that State. The first note, on the Salem bank, was for $1800, the other was on the bank of Greensboro' for $13,000! Both checks were presented by himself and he received the money in person. Mr. McDonald has been for the last 20 years one of the most eminent divines in the South. He was at one time a man of great wealth, and could command as much credit as he wished. Since the discovery of the late forgeries a great many other little matters, not very creditable to his honor, have come to light, which were only known to but few before. One of these I will give as near as I can remember them, from the lips of one of the first Lawyers in the State of North Carolina. About 17 years ago a very prominent and influential merchant of Davidson county placed in the hands of McDonald, (who at that time was about to visit New York,) some fifteen thousand dollars, with the request that he would purchase for him his stock of Spring goods, (McDonald having been for a long time engaged in the mercantile business.) In a few days afterwards the merchant received his goods, and with them the bills for the whole, regularly footed up and receipted, and purporting to have come from the firm in New York, from whom they had been purchased. On the following Fall, the North Carolina merchant visited the North with the intention of purchasing more goods, when, what was his surprise and astonishment, on reaching New York City, to find that not one single dollar's worth of his Spring stock had been paid for. As chance would have it, McDonald was attending the Methodist Conference at that time in the city, and when charged with the offence, not only confessed his guilt, but promised the gentleman whom he had defrauded, that if he would never mention the occurrence, he would repay him the whole amount, which he did in a short time afterwards; and the affair was kept a most profound secret until the late forgeries, when it was divulged by the same merchant with whom it happened. What I have narrated may with some seem improbable, but coming from the source it did, I have no reason for one moment to doubt its correctness. In North Carolina the only punishment against forgery is hanging or whipping, as there is no penitentiary in the State, but McDonald was held to bail in the paltry sum of $1,500 which he gave with ease, and since has left the country for parts unknown. So firm a hold had he upon the confidence of the people, that many would not believe him guilty until after he was brought to Davidson Court-house, in the custody of the Sheriff, and even then he had friends around him who would have gone his bail for as much as twenty thousand dollars.

CONGRESS

In the SENATE, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Homestead bill was advocated by Mr Pettit, and opposed by Messrs Thompson of Kentucky, and Adams.

On Thursday, nothing of importance occurred. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the bill appropriating lands for the relief of the indigent insane was passed, after a speech in opposition by Mr. Clingman, by a vote of 81 to 53. (Of the N. C. delegation, Messrs. Kerr, Puryear, and Rogers, voted for it; and Messrs. Clingman, Craige, and Ruffin, against it.

On Thursday, the appropriation bill for the Military Academy was passed.

On Friday, private bills were considered, and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.—The following particulars of the late disastrous fire in Charleston are furnished by a letter to the Senior Editor:—

CHARLESTON, April 18.

Dear Mr. Hale: If you had waited one day longer, you might have witnessed a very destructive conflagration in our city. A fire broke out this morning in Hayne street, in the Drug Store of P. M. Cohen & Co., and consumed nine of those beautiful Stores before it was subdued.

I think that six or seven of the occupants saved a considerable portion of their goods, but still the loss is heavy,—perhaps $300,000 or $350,000,—which falls *mostly* on the Insurance offices.

The Charleston Hotel was in great danger, and was only saved by the judicious exertions of the proprietor, aided by the fire department.

The loss would have been reckoned by millions, had the Hotel been suffered to burn.

MR. FILLMORE.—It is expected that ex-President Fillmore will be in Charleston on to-morrow, and in Wilmington on Friday or Saturday next.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have received two communications which we decline inserting. One from a gentleman of Anson county, stating that during Professor Emmons's visit to that county a specimen of copper ore, found on the plantation of W. C. Leak, Esq., was pronounced by the Professor to be "a long way from home," and its presence there either "accidental or intentional"—there being "no soapstone, which is known to be one of the indications of copper, found in that latitude." Our correspondent goes on to say, that he has now the most perfect piece of soapstone he ever saw, which he found on the same plantation. The remarks which follow, being of a personal character, we do not feel at liberty to publish.

The other communication exposes a case of plagiarism, of a piece of poetry, copied from Byron but sent to us as original. Our correspondent is very indignant at such conduct, and rebukes it in five stanzas of *poetry* which is not *quite* equal to Byron's. Under the peculiar circumstances we think it better not to publish "Cecil."

F. & W. Plank Road.—A. A. McKethan, Esq., has resigned as one of the Directors of this Company, and the Board have elected John H. Cook, Esq., to fill the vacancy. Jno. M. Rose has been re-elected Clerk to the Board, and Saml. W. Tillinghast Treasurer.

The resignation of the Engineer, Francis Cooper, has been received, to take effect on the first of May.—*North Carolinian.*

North Carolina-ish.—We were shown yesterday a very brilliant *Opal*, found in Burke county, in this State, recently, and cut by a jeweller of New York. It was of an oval form, about a half inch long and a quarter broad, and was pronounced by those capable of judging, a superior specimen of this beautiful stone. Its excellence could easily be attested by comparing it with other specimens in the store where it was temporarily placed. With this opal was a specimen of *Topaz*, likewise found in Burke; a handsome specimen, but not remarkable for superior beauty.

We learn that the *Garnet* has also been found in Burke county, although we have not seen a specimen.—*Wil. Herald.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Candidate for Governor put forth by the Democratic Convention, is a lawyer of some ability and distinction; but as a politician violent and extreme in all his opinions. Though not in public life for any very great length of time his course as a politician has nothing in it to commend him to the support or confidence of the people of North Carolina. In denunciations and abuse of prominent members of the Whig party, he has been abundant; in misrepresentations of Whig measures and Whig principles, he has been foremost of his party in his section of the State; and in opposition to a liberal policy of State government, he has always ranked amongst the most violent and uncompromising. Though placed upon a platform by the Democratic Convention, that gives an implied assent to the principles of internal improvement by the State, yet he has heretofore opposed almost every scheme that was proposed for the advancement of the State, and for the development of her varied, yet undiscovered resources. We have no doubt, however, that he will trim his sails to catch the popular breeze on this question, as it seems to be a settled fact that no one who opposes internal improvements will stand any chance of success. The whole Democratic party in this State, have wheeled round on this question. From being the deadly opponents of all works of improvement by the State and denouncing them as oppressive and burdensome to the people, they have changed to being advocates of the very principles they condemned, and now would claim, with their wonted arrogance and presumption, to be the peculiar and only friends of internal improvements. So it will be with their candidate. All who know his course on this subject, know that he has never been considered friendly to such works by the State, but has used his influence to embarrass them whenever he had the power to do so. That he will plant himself upon the Democratic platform, we have no doubt, but it will only be because he can have no hope of support from any respectable portion of the people of the State if he does not.—*Raleigh Star.*

NOTICE.—The Whigs of Robeson County are respectfully invited to assemble at Lumberton, on TUESDAY of next May County Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Commons; and appointing Delegates to unite with the Whigs of Richmond to designate a Candidate for the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond.

NOTICE.

IN surveying my Lands on Rockfish and Beaver Creek, I find that some one or more person or persons have committed sundry trespasses on my lands, by cutting and hauling off my wood and pine timber, and boxing my trees for turpentine.

This is to warn all persons from trespassing on my lands in any way whatever, as I am determined, on my obtaining the necessary proof, to prosecute all such persons as may disregard this notice.

E. BOWNE.

April 21, 1854. 90-4w

MARRIED,

In Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. M. Sprunt, Mr. G. M. HALL, to Miss ISABELLA SPRUNT, all of that place.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 9th instant, ALEXANDER McALISTER, Sen'r, in the 75th year of his age, and for many years a consistent and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. He was an exemplary and highly respected citizen—possessing many generous impulses. Few characters combined more the elevation and moral tone which marked his course through life.—COM.

On the 17th of April, at the residence of her son, Hon. W. S. Ashe, in this city, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. ASHE, of North Carolina, in the 72d year of her age.

Mrs. Ashe had survived for many years her husband, Col. Samuel Ashe, who, when quite a youth, performed distinguished services in the war of the Revolution, and contributed much to embalm the "Ashe" family of the Cape Fear river in the grateful memory of North Carolinians.

Mrs. Ashe was the mother of a large and interesting family. She was full of anecdote of the olden time: always cheerful; the favorite of the young, and indeed beloved by all who knew the rare qualities so sweetly blended in her character.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In Chatham county, on the 15th instant, K. W. McIVER, son of Daniel and Margaret McIver, aged five months and 15 days.

See, Israel's gentle Shepherd stands,
With all engaging charms;
Hark, how he calls the tender lambs,
And folds them in his arms. [COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 24.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8¼	a 8½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	8	a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	13	a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,	12	a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75	a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60	a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	6 75	a	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Fine,	6 50	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,	6 25	a	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 5 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	60	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,		a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans,	8	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,		none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a 5½	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10	a 11	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LEAD—	8½	a 9	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—Prices from the middle to the latter part of the week ruled rather lower, and principal sales about 8½.

Flour rather dull since Thursday's issue, and under the late news will probably be below present figures.

Corn steady.

No change in Turpentine. Spirits 53.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 3 75, yellow 3 40, hard 2 00. Spirits 56; held higher. Rosin 1 10. Tar 3 00. Corn 80. Common shingles 3 00. Flour 7 40. Feathers 55. Flooring Boards 12 75. Cotton 8. Spirits bbls. 2 50 to 2 75.

At New York, cotton is firm at ¼ advance. Flour stiff at 8 31 to 8 75. Corn 81 to 85.

At Charleston, cotton 7 to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,302,343 bales, against 2,877,555 last year. Decrease 575,212 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—Cape Fear Line,—Str. Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow; and April 23—Str. Gov. Graham, with freight for Lucas & Haywood, J & R Gilmer, W Fulton, C N McAdoo, J W Brower, F Unthank, Wilson & Stafford, Clark & Dixon, P C Sanders, J B Alford, E Belo, R G Lindsay, C L Banner, Baker & Owen, Rankin & McLean, O S Poe, Henderson & Jackson, F Miller, McCulloch Mine, J Newlin & Son, Chambers & Chambers, Winbourn & Witty, T H Ramsey, R S Long, D Murphy, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Union Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, L H Webb, W A Martin & Co, J W Thomas, S Johnson, J A McLean, Shelly & Field, Morison, Richardson & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, T B Tyson, Deep River Manf Co, Mason & Arnfield, Aberdeen Manf Co, E Grimes, J Cowles, J Sullivan & Son, W Wetherly, Murphy & Black, J A & A Baldwin, P R & D C Hardin, Thos Byrne, Prather & Smith, J W Shive, F R Durham, W M Moore, Isaac Long, M Russell, McLean & Hanner, How & Chase, J M A Drake, S G Thomas, C Holland, N McLean, R T Long, Elkin Manf Co, J A Womack & Co, Meroney & Buckhead, H L Myrover & Co, J C Thompson, J V & T Simons & Co, W Prior, E Walton, C D Nixon, Worth & Russell, Worth & Utley, Dr H E Ranceyville, Holt, Murray & Co, C W Andrews, Maxwell & Horah, W C Porter, Dr J S Bruton, J H Hughs, W L Steele, Hon J T Morehead, A A McKethan, J D Williams, J McIver, J W Cowles, Richwine & Harrison, J C Lucas, I Cox, G Phillips, Adams & Thompson, C G Yates, M Greentree & Co, Lindsay Mining Co.

April 22—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for J W Saunders & Co, P Taylor, T Graham, J W Long, F J Hill, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, Ray & Pearce, Hinton & Farris, Stedman & Horne, H A London, A I H Lutterloh, T J Johnson, J McIntosh, Starr & Williams, J N Smith.

April 22.—Banks's Line.—Str. Douglass, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, Starr & Williams, Troy & Marsh, Pearce & Holland, J & N A Cameron, E & Smith, A D McLean, A D McNeill & Co, Rev N H Wilson, C E Leete, W McLean, N K McDuffie, Randolph Mining Co, A P Labarbe.

April 24.—Frank & Jerry Line.—Str. Southerner, with boat North State in tow, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, G W Bunn, Jacob Ottarburg, C E Leete, J W Cook, Stedman & Horne, Rev C F Deems, E Penry, N McLean, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings & Co, Beaver Creek Co, B Godwin, G Bryan, A Nooe, T S Smith, W Wales, D Crawford, Worth & Utley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.—Schrs. Victory, Swindell, Maria Ann, and Topaz fm Hyde county, Champion fm Shallotte, R W Brown, and Elouise fm N York, Ann Maria fm Mercersville, Mora fm Belfast, Me, Sally Pritchett fm Elizabeth, Kensington fm Satilla River, J E Smith fm Ocrocoke, Era, Mary Emily and Vermont fm Boston, Clarissa fm Camden, Me, J H Chadbourn fm Baltimore, J E Smith fm ——. 20.—Brig Abby Jones fm Charleston; Schr. Odd Fellow fm Smithville. 21.—Schr. Louisine fm Charleston.

A TEACHER WANTED.

WE want to employ a Teacher to take charge of the School in District No. 58. Applicants will apply in writing, and unless we are personally acquainted, undoubted recommendations will be required.

JAS. G. COOK.
JOS. A. WORTH.
JOHN SMITH.

Fayetteville, April 24, 1854. 90tf

CANDLES! CANDLES! CANDLES!

JUST received, Sperm, Adamantine, Pearl and Wax CANDLES, some very fine. Five boxes, 12 to the pound, a very suitable article for Hotels, &c. The Wax Candles are large No. 4, a beautiful article for parties, Churches, or the dining table. Call at

THOS. J. JOHNSON'S.

April 22, 1854. 90-3w

Window Blinds, Sash and Doors.

THE subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above-mentioned articles, will furnish, at short notice, any size desired, on moderate terms.

Store near the Bank of Cape Fear.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1854. 90-8w

D. W. C. Benbow.

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Dr. Benbow returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed; and would respectfully make it known that he intends leaving Fayetteville the middle of June to be absent about three months.

April 24, 1854. 90-tf

TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS, AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday next, two doors South of my Store, Gillespie street, a choice collection of TREES, PLANTS, AND FLOWERS, consisting of about 800 varieties of Rose Trees, of different colors, many of which are of entirely new kinds; besides the perpetual climbing and Moss Rose Trees, such as Camelias, Ladies' Orange Trees, Magnolias, Rhododendron, Peoney Trees, Amarylis, Dwarf Dahlias, &c. &c. Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum, Apricots, Peach Trees, Gooseberry bush and perpetual Raspberry.

—ALSO—

Fifteen different kinds of Vines; a great variety of flowering and vegetable seeds, &c., and African Asparagus, besides the much admired Vereas De Desiore Gingobelolar or Forty Dollar Trees, Pink, Malmes, Amarylis, &c. All of which were imported from the South of France by Mr. F. Bellet, from the best florists of the country; warranted to be true to their names and genuine in character.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above. Catalogues may be seen on application to Mr. Bellet or at the Store

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r

April 21, 1854. 1t

Jacob Ottarburg

IS now receiving a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, recently purchased by himself in New York, among which will be found—

READY-MADE CLOTHING of all styles and very cheap, both men's and boys'.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of various kinds, among which are Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Flageolets, &c

CIGARS, a large stock, of different brands.

FINE LIQUORS of all kinds; together with DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES. All of which he will sell very cheap for cash. ☞Store North side of Hay street, nearly opposite the Wagon Yard.

April 20, 1854. 90-3t

MATTRESSES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture MATTRESSES of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. JACOB OTTARBURG.

April 21, 1854. 90-3t

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connossieur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 90 Ann-st., New York.

April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

FISH AND LIME.

275 CASKS STONE LIME.
50 bbls. New Herring, (No. 1.)
10 half-bbls. do, do.
20 bbls. Mackerel, (No. 3 and 4.)
Plaster Paris.
Cement and Plastering Hair.
Bale Hay.

All fresh and warranted good. Just received by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 18, 1854. 89-8w

HAY.

A LOT of Northern HAY, of extra quality. Received and for sale by

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 20, 1854. 89-1m

MOLASSES.

15 HHDS. prime Refining MOLASSES, just to hand. Also, 10 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 5 casks extra fine Syrup: Sugar, Coffee, &c.

Person street, 2 doors West of the Cape Fear Bank

THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1854. 89-1m

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 89tf

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and three thread British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, 600 Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cloths of every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 80-2m

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

FROM OLD VIRGINIA.

Liberty, Va., June 30, 1853.

Messrs. A. G. Bragg & Co:—Having used the Mexican Mustang Liniment in my family in several severe cases of hard lumps and swellings, I cheerfully give my certificate to its excellent effects.

My daughter had a hard lump as large as a hen's egg on her wrist for a year or more. I told her to rub the Liniment on it as directed, and in a few weeks, by its constant application, it was entirely removed without producing pain or soreness.

I have also used the Liniment for Scrofulous tumors or swellings in the throat, of long standing, on two of my servants, and it removed them both in a short time. I consider them all remarkable cures, as they have been treated unsuccessfully by physicians, and I can safely recommend the Mexican Mustang Liniment as the best article I ever used. JESSE T. HOPKINS,

Proprietor of Hopkins' Hotel.

☞For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the delivery of Ice from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst. Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854. 86-tf

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 89 WALL STREET, N. Y. City.

A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [86-3mpd

50 BBLS. MESS PORK, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 10, 1854. 86tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter will be holden in Wilmington, on Monday the 5th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters under this jurisdiction are requested to send Delegates and Returns.

By order of the M. E. G. H. P.

HENRY P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary, previous to the meeting.

April 5, 1854. 86tm

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of STEADY HABITS, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has two BILLIARD TABLES which he is desirous to dispose of. He will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price.

JAMES HALES.

April 5, 1854. 85-6t

Spring and Summer Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For 1854.

WE are receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS, AND SHOES.

Embracing every variety of style and quality. With a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; Shoe Thread; with a large assortment of Shoe Findings. All of which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 27, 1854. 82-6w

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 13, 1854. 79tf

CORN.

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 13. 78

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1850. 44-1Y

1854.
SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 13th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low Prices and upon Accommodating Terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. 77tf

STEAMER FAIRY.

THIS new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 15 minutes after sunrise and arrive in Wilmington at 7 to 8 P. M. Will leave Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

March 11, 1854. 78-tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec 29, 1853. 67-tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

H. HARBAUGH.

Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-6m

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen: Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines. Carter's Spanish Mixture cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this Great Blood Purifier.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

Valuable Information to the Public.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves for the approaching Spring and Summer, with fine and fashionable Garments, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern Cities with a fine large cheap and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and other Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Travelling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Walking Canes; Looking Glasses; Umbrellas; India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Sandals; Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.

HATS AND CAPS.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,
between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

March 1, 1854. 75-tIM

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854. 02tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1852. 70tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854. 74tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.

March 28, 1854 81tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

LEAD, ZINC,
IRON PAINT,
OIL AND COLORS,

MANUFACTURED BY
FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.,
Represented by LEWIS, JAMES & CO.,
135 South Front Street,
Philadelphia.

Orders thankfully received—punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal Terms.

For samples and particulars, please address as above.

67-3mpd

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Call and buy cheap.

W. H. CARVER.

October 25, 1853. 30-6m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

P. S. This Copartnership does not affect the firm of Jones & Barbee, which is still continued.

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 60-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in week and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article; those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January.

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

58-6m] **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:

Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851 62-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.

Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocatt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1856. 77tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of best qualities, just received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

Most Desirable Goods of the Season.

15 BBLS. MESS PORK.
25 " Herrings.
50 " No. 3 Mackerel.
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " Salmon.

—ALSO—

A choice lot of Ready-made Clothing and Summer Hats.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

March 30, 1854 83-1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro'—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company, who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Brooks Harris	10
A. B. Rothwell	1	J. J. Palmer	7
W. O. Jeffreys	1	A. B. McFadyen	1
P. Geard	1	E. H. Straughan	1
Andrew Vestal	1	Harris Tysor	10
C. C. Tally	1	R. Maxwell	2
O. Andrews	1	Samuel Berry	1
James Hutton	2	John Gafford	1
A. N. Betts	1	B. W. Berry	1
William Watson	5	B. W. Thomas	1
William Smith	1	Jordan Watson	1
James McGary	1	Elisha J. Pipkin	1
E. B. Drake	1	Joab Cheek	2½
W. F. Collins	5	R. N. Buie	2
O. W. Lindley	1	Henry J. Thomas	1
Nicholas Marks	1	John Glass	1
Thomas B. Long	2	Wm. C. Campbell	2
B. J. Hackney	2	Thomas Munroe	1
L. B. Petty	1	James Brown	1
James D Pullen	10	D M Sinclair	3
G W Hight	1	H C Belden	1
James Brown	1	Arch'd McDougald	1
John W Lane	1	D Cashwell	1
George Wilcox	7	Christ'r H Munroe	3
John W Hooker	5	A D McLean	5
G M Brazier	5	Henry Nutt	10
M C Gardner	5	W C Howard	2
John A McDonald	2	G W Davis	1
J M Walker	1	J Northrop	4
W H Hughes	1	George R French	1
Charles Bright	5	Spence McClenahan	10
Miles Costin	2	John Harman	2
Owen Holmes	2	John Emmerson	3
D J Gilbert	1	C N Dibble	2
George W Newby	2	Jonathan Lamb	1
Wm Hays	2	E N McKeithen	1
Allen McLean	1	G & C Bradley	1
John A Williams	5		

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsborough, March 22, 1854. 83-ts

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary. Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c. at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. Orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 85-6m

LOST,

ON the Centre Plank Road, between the second House and Daniel Love's, a small black leather Port-Monaie, with between $20 and $25 in money, principally $4 bills, three $1 bills, and one $5 some Bank about Washington City,—with some change. There were two Gold Finger-Rings in my Plank Road Ticket. There were some papers with but one note of value as I recollect—that of Thos. Pemberton, for $13 and some odd cents, but recollected. I will give $5 for the Pocket Book its contents. Any person finding it will please leave it with Mr. Love or at the Observer Office.

W. B. JORDAN

Pekin, Montgomery Co., April 7. 86-3t

SPRING STYLE.

MY Spring Style of Moleskin HATS are now for sale. I have on hand a large stock of Farmers' and Planters' Fur Hats, of my own manufacture, also Wool Hats,

Just received, 37 different styles of Summer Hats for Men, Boys, Youths, and Infants.

DAVID GEE

April 10, 1854. 86tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a B named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq., some time in February following he left Mr. Williams's, and had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is a black complexion, is between 17 and 18 years old, is an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt will tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 76tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of stretching and ripping, under common ways of using them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true and have a uniform bearing on the drum of the pulley, will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph Co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-6t

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for apprehension and delivery of a Negro named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, enga